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# Reports Issued in October 1988

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# Reports Issued in October 1988

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## National Defense

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### Major Acquisitions: Summary of Recurring Problems and Systemic Issues: 1960-1987

GAO/NSIAD-88-135BR, Sept. 13.

The Department of Defense has had to deal constantly with the problems of cost growth, schedule slippage, and performance shortfalls in the acquisition of major weapon systems since the 1960s. Studies of five major weapon systems which cover the period from 1970 to 1986, show that the problems being experienced today in the weapons acquisition process are similar to those of the past. It is unclear whether today's problems are more or less serious than those of the past. But it is clear that the problems being encountered today are similar to those of the past. This is indicative of the high level of difficulty in developing lasting solutions to the seemingly intractable problems of affordability and stability.

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### Defense Budget: Potential Reductions to DOD's Fiscal Year 1989 Ammunition Budget

Acc. No. 137100 (GAO/NSIAD-89-14), Oct. 20.

The military services' FY 1989 ammunition budget request was \$3.1 billion. GAO concluded that this request is adequately supported. However, about \$614 million, or 19.5 percent, of the \$3.1 billion ammunition request is not adequately justified and should not be funded—\$249.4 million for the Army, \$62.6 million for the Navy, \$293.6 million for the Air Force, and \$8.4 million for the Marine Corps.

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### Strategic Bombers: B-1B Maintenance Problems Impede Its Operations

GAO/NSIAD-89-15, Oct. 24.

Problems with the B-1B's on-board test system, delivery of equipment and repair instructions, and extended reliance on contractor engineering support have resulted in increased costs and significant maintainability challenges. Further, estimated requirements and funding for sustaining engineering continue to increase and needed reliability and maintainability enhancements are being identified. In addition to increased costs, the B-1B has not been mission capable a large percentage of the time because of maintenance problems which have affected aircraft availability and training.

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**Close Air Support:  
Status of the Air Force's  
Efforts to Replace the A-  
10 Aircraft**

GAO/NSIAD-88-211, Sept. 2.

The Army needs both air support against targets near friendly forces (close air support) and attacks on enemy follow-on forces before it can reinforce or replace troops at the front. The Air Force is concerned about the A-10's ability to support Army's needs and to survive the Soviet air defense threat of the 1990s and beyond. Therefore, the Air Force is recommending to the Department of Defense that it replace the A-10s with modified F-16s. However, DOD is concerned that the Air Force may not have sufficiently considered all viable aircraft alternatives or adequately emphasized the close air support mission and directed it to conduct another study of alternative aircraft designs. Until DOD approves the A-10 replacement aircraft, the cost, replacement schedule, and resulting force structure changes remain uncertain.

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**Close Air Support:  
Upgraded A-7 Aircraft's  
Mission Effectiveness and  
Total Cost Unknown**

GAO/NSIAD-88-210, Sept. 2.

The Air Force proposes to upgrade the A-7 aircraft to help meet the air support needs of ground forces in the 1990s and beyond but the Congress is concerned about the aircraft's cost effectiveness in meeting this need. Total cost of the A-7 is not known because (1) the Air Force has not decided on avionics and engine options, (2) studies on radar improvements, aircraft rewiring, and aircraft vulnerability could lead to additional aircraft modifications, and (3) the production schedule is uncertain. Costs to upgrade the A-7 are estimated at about \$4.9 billion, or \$14.6 million per aircraft. The law specifies that no more than \$10 million of funds appropriated or otherwise made available for FY 1988 may be obligated for the A-7 program until the Department of Defense certifies to the aircraft's cost effectiveness in performing the close air support, among other matters. Once decisions are made on cost and schedule, an evaluation of the aircraft could help clarify the overall cost effectiveness of the A-7 for certification.

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**Contract Pricing:  
Overpricing of Joint Cruise  
Missiles Automatic Test  
Equipment**

Acc. No. 137121 (GAO/NSIAD-89-9), Oct. 24.

A contract awarded to Williams International Corporation, Walled Lake, Michigan, by the Joint Cruise Missiles Project Office for automatic test equipment was overstated by \$1,239,361, including overhead and profit. The overstatement occurred because subcontracting cost or pricing data included in Williams' proposal was not accurate, complete, and current.

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GAO recommends that the Cruise Missile director initiate action to recover the overstated price from Williams.

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**Army Disposal:  
Construction Equipment  
Prematurely Disposed of  
in Europe**

GAO/NSIAD-88-77, Sept. 20.

The Army, having decided that its fleet of construction vehicles was becoming too costly to keep in repair, directed European units in 1985 to dispose of commercially available combat engineer construction vehicles. Army purchased 850 replacement vehicles for Europe costing about \$79 million. The purchase was part of a worldwide replacement program totaling about \$470 million through FY 1987. GAO agrees with Army's goal to replace worn-out vehicles with standardized ones, but questions its decision to dispose of usable vehicles without showing that it was cost-effective to do so. Army officials stated that old construction vehicles were difficult to support and that high repair costs made replacing the entire fleet—regardless of condition—cost-effective. GAO found no analyses to support Army's position.

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**Army Procurement:  
Procurement of a Newly  
Designed Steam Cleaner Is  
Premature**

Acc. No. 137093 (GAO/NSIAD-89-1), Oct. 19.

Army's procurement of a new, military-designed, standard steam cleaner to be used for vehicles and heavy equipment has not been justified because the need, use, and reliability of such a cleaner have not been demonstrated. Deliveries are scheduled to begin in February 1989.

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**Army Procurement:  
No Savings From  
Contracting for Support  
Services at Fort Eustis,  
Virginia**

GAO/NSIAD-89-25, Oct. 31.

Army officials at Ft. Eustis, Virginia, probably cost the government an additional \$600,000 when they contracted out for support services to Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services, Inc. The Army estimated savings of \$13.5 million over 4-3/4 years; however, if it had considered all probable costs during the cost comparison process, the savings could have been \$7.1 million. The Federal Acquisition Regulation encourages the conversion of cost-reimbursement contracts to fixed-price contracts. Officials at Ft. Eustis should have made the effort to develop the specifications needed to convert the support functions to a fixed-price basis for the planned follow-on contract.

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**ADP Budget:  
Defense Logistics Agency's  
Automated Information  
Systems Budget Request**

GAO/IMTEC-88-50BR, Sept. 23.

The Congress and the Office of the Secretary of Defense may be hindered in overseeing the Defense Logistics Agency's large automation programs because of its failure to disclose required cost details and failure to describe its automated information system resources. In addition, the agency plans to obligate \$24.1 million for more microcomputers and associated software as part of its baseline program. These purchases enhance, rather than maintain the agency's basic ADP capability and, thus, do not belong in an operations and maintenance program. Additional justification is needed.

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**Toxic Substances:  
PCB Spill at the Guam  
Naval Power Generating  
Plant**

GAO/NSIAD-88-217, Sept. 22.

In May 1987, about 20 gallons of PCBs, a toxic substance that is readily absorbed in the body and accumulates until it reaches harmful levels, were released under pressure by a transformer inside the Piti Power Plant at the Navy Public Works Center, Guam. A greater concern was that such a release of PCBs could also create the more potent toxins—dioxins and furans. Navy did not (1) immediately test the contaminated area for these toxins, (2) provide adequate personal protective equipment, and (3) provide hazardous materials management training to all the plant operators or other support personnel assisting in the cleanup. Navy discontinued PCB cleanup in July 1987, when the presence of dioxins and furans was confirmed. The Naval Hospital in Guam is monitoring 251 employees who may have been affected.

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**Military Family Housing:  
Opportunities to Improve  
Operations and  
Maintenance of Military  
Family Housing**

GAO/NSIAD-88-204, Sept. 23.

In FY 1988, Congress appropriated about \$2.5 billion for the Department of Defense to operate and maintain about 420,000 military family housing units worldwide. GAO identified three areas in the housing program which need attention. These involve the use of substantially greater amounts of energy (gas and electricity) by some military housing tenants compared to other military housing tenants or local private sector consumers, the questionable economy of providing for the contract cleaning of military housing upon change of tenants, and delays in repairing and returning unoccupied housing to use. Reducing the amount of energy used, eliminating the contract cleaning, and expediting the return to service of housing units needing repair and maintenance could result in significant savings.

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**Child Care:  
Availability for Civilian  
Dependents at Selected  
DOD Installations**

GAO/HRD-88-115, Sept. 15.

Little information has been developed on the extent of the need for civilian child care services or on how civilian employees now meet these needs at selected Department of Defense installations. GAO visited seven DOD bases and found that six of them had child care centers for military dependents. Civilian dependents were enrolled at all the military child care centers except one, where a separate facility for children of civilian employees opened in 1987. Although military child care centers serve children of civilian employees when space is available, military dependents have priority. This report provides (1) information on the availability of work-site child care services for civilian employees at selected DOD installations and (2) survey results specifically from employees at McClellan Air Force Base and Fort Sam Houston to determine who would be likely to use an on-base child care center if it were available.

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**International Affairs**

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**Honduran Deployment:  
Controls Over U.S. Military  
Equipment and Supplies**

GAO/NSIAD-88-220, Sept. 29.

During March 1988, the U.S. Army deployed about 3,000 U.S. combat troops and tons of equipment and supplies to Honduras during an emergency readiness exercise called GOLDEN PHEASANT. Congress became concerned that some of the equipment and supplies accompanying U.S. troops would be diverted to Contra forces but GAO believes that the nature of the deployment as well as the on-site controls made this unlikely. Deployed units had not requisitioned large quantities of nonexpendable or expendable supplies prior to the deployment. Additionally, lost, damaged, or destroyed military property resulting from GOLDEN PHEASANT was minor.

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**State Department:  
Cost of Unofficial Travel  
by the Secretary of State**

GAO/NSIAD-89-243FS, Sept. 30.

The total cost, excluding salaries, to the U.S. government of nonofficial trips taken by the Secretary of State from January 1986 through July 1988 was \$1,892,214. This consists primarily of the cost of military aircraft and the cost of having State Department personnel accompany the Secretary. The Secretary and others have reimbursed the government \$18,783 for these trips. Reimbursements were based on the economy air

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fare rate plus one dollar, according to State officials. This report provides a breakdown of costs into various categories and details those costs for each trip. It also describes the purpose of all of the Secretary's trips that included at least some private component during the period July 1982 through July 1988.

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**State Department:  
U.S. Involvement in the  
American Club in Greece**

GAO/NSIAD-88-207, Sept. 22.

The now-defunct American Club in Greece was established as a State Department employee association in accordance with the Foreign Affairs Manual. Embassy staff had not monitored the activities of the Club as required in the FAM; a former Embassy economic officer had personally cosigned a loan for the club, which is prohibited by the FAM; and the Greek courts are now holding the U.S. government responsible for the club's debts in several separate cases. Moreover, although State regulations do not allow diplomatic immunity to be used to help employees avoid personal debts, the Embassy implied to Greek authorities that the cosigner had diplomatic immunity. The U.S. government may ultimately pay the debts of the club. The Department of State has instituted procedures to reduce the possibility for debts of similar clubs in the future; however, GAO does not believe it has done enough.

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**Science, Space, and  
Technology**

**Satellite Data Archiving:  
U.S. and Foreign Activities  
and Plans for  
Environmental  
Information**

GAO/RCED-88-201, Sept. 29.

Over the next decade, satellite data about the earth and its environment are expected to increase perhaps a hundredfold. Concerns exist about how the three agencies primarily responsible for archiving environmental satellite data—the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey—will archive future data. Budgetary constraints, technological advances, and interagency cooperation to archive the large amounts of data are issues that must be dealt with. Foreign activities in the environmental satellite area have also been growing rapidly and officials believe that opportunities exist for increased levels of international cooperation. U.S. experts view the foreign data as important but



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raised concerns about the future availability of these data. NOAA and NASA have begun activities to address the concerns raised.

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## Energy

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### Nuclear Nonproliferation: Major Weaknesses in Foreign Visitor Controls at Weapons Laboratories

Acc. No. 137039 (GAO/RCED-89-31), Oct. 11.

Foreign agents and individuals from facilities suspected of conducting nuclear weapons activities have obtained access to Department of Energy laboratories also conducting classified nuclear weapons programs and unclassified research in energy and other scientific areas. DOE generally does not follow its own requirements and background information on foreign visitors and assignees from communist or sensitive countries. Further, DOE has, but does not use, other available data to prescreen visitors from foreign facilities suspected of nuclear weapons-related activities. DOE also does not identify and review all visits that involve sensitive weapons-related subjects nor does it enforce various internal control requirements for approving, monitoring, and reporting foreign visits. An integrated information system is lacking as are reviews of the foreign visitor program.

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### Nuclear Waste: Repository Work Should Not Proceed Until Quality Assurance Is Adequate

GAO/RCED-88-159, Sept. 29.

Between 1989 and 1995, the Department of Energy plans to spend about \$1.5 billion investigating whether Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is a suitable site for the permanent disposal of highly radioactive waste. A sound quality assurance program is critical to this process because the information collected will be used to support a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission permitting DOE to construct a deep geologic repository. NRC formally commented that it did not have confidence in the adequacy of DOE's quality assurance program after it identified specific concerns from the oversight activities it performed and of its review of DOE's site characterization plan. NRC also identified broad concerns related to DOE's management of the project. Most of these concerns remain unresolved. GAO is recommending that until DOE has determined, and NRC agrees, that DOE's quality assurance program meets NRC standards, DOE should not proceed with work that may be used to support its license application to NRC.

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**Nuclear Health and Safety:  
Summary of Major  
Problems at DOE's Rocky  
Flats Plant**

GAO/RCED-89-53BR, Oct. 27.

Long-standing major problems have been noted in the Department of Energy's nuclear Rocky Flats Plant, Colorado, in the areas of environmental contaminations, safety and health, and aging equipment and buildings. The recent shutdown order of building 771 appears to be symptomatic of conditions that have persisted at the plant for some time. The situation is not amenable to any quick solutions. Many suggested corrective actions are, by their nature long-term, and DOE should plan accordingly. For example, DOE should consider bringing in additional health physics personnel from its other installations and require greater hands-on monitoring and oversight.

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**Nuclear Health and Safety:  
DOE's Management and  
Funding of Environment,  
Safety, and Health  
Programs**

GAO/RCED-88-227FS, Sept. 23.

The Department of Energy is modifying its environmental, safety, and health programs so that it can improve its management and funding efforts for ES&H activities. Specifically, DOE is (1) setting up a program within the Office of Defense Programs to consolidate the day-to-day operational management and funding of environmental restoration activities; (2) developing a computer system to track funds budgeted and obligated for ES&H efforts; and (3) attempting to strengthen ES&H oversight by, for example, revising ES&H management objectives and standards.

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**Nuclear Health and Safety:  
DOE Needs to Take  
Further Actions to Ensure  
Safe Transportation of  
Radioactive Materials**

GAO/RCED-88-195, Sept. 27.

Two recent studies found safety-related concerns with Department of Energy-certified, non-weapons, Type B packages—those used for highly hazardous materials. DOE responded by removing certifying responsibility for many of these packages from its operations offices around the country and consolidate it in a headquarters office. It also removed many of these packages from service. Both of these responses should improve DOE's management of its non-weapons packaging. Additional guidance is needed, however. GAO's review of documentation supporting Type B packages used in DOE's nuclear weapons program also disclosed a number of problems, some of which were similar to those found in the non-weapons package studies. DOE should ensure that the nuclear weapons packages meet all applicable safety regulations and that potential conflicts of interest stemming from competing program demands are not involved in certifying these packages.

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**Energy Management:  
DOE/Martin Marietta  
Royalty-Sharing  
Agreement**

GAO/RCED-88-194, Aug. 12.

A proposed agreement between the Department of Energy and Martin Marietta Energy Systems included, among other things, provisions governing Energy Systems' use of royalties it receives from licensing inventions for which it has acquired title from DOE. This included allowing Energy Systems to use royalties to perform activities in support of DOE's mission. GAO believes that Energy Systems' deposit of royalties into a separate account for use in carrying out the agreement's provisions is not, by itself, an improper augmentation of DOE's appropriation. Energy Systems may also use the royalties to carry out technology-transfer activities authorized under the agreement without improperly augmenting DOE's appropriation. But to avoid an improper augmentation, DOE must deposit into the U.S. Treasury, as miscellaneous receipts, any royalty funds it receives from Energy Systems as (1) reimbursement for DOE patenting costs and (2) reimbursement of "seed money"—funds DOE allows Energy Systems to use to cover its patenting and licensing costs.

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**Synthetic Fuels:  
Analysis of DOE's  
Estimate of the Sale Value  
of the Great Plains Project**

GAO/RCED-89-36, Oct. 21.

The Department of Energy has informed the Congress of its intent to sell the Great Plains gasification project to Basin Electric Power Cooperative and has estimated that Basin's offer could have a net present value of about \$600 million. GAO found that DOE's \$600 million estimate should be reduced by about \$397 million, consisting of production tax credits Basin agreed to waive, the project's cash reserve fund, and funds DOE agreed to provide to Basin to establish a new corporation. These exclusions would reduce DOE's estimate of the net present value of Basin's offer to \$203 million. DOE estimated that the project would have a cash reserve fund of about \$150 million as of September 1988. Project revenues, however, were expected to be reduced by about \$15 million because of a fire which closed the plant, leaving an estimated balance of about \$135 million. DOE has committed \$120 million of the reserve, which leaves a balance of \$15 million which will be transferred to the U.S. Treasury.

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**Financial Audit:  
Tennessee Valley  
Authority's Financial  
Statements for 1987**

Acc. No. 137056 (GAO/AFMD-88-80), Sept. 30.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has nine nuclear power plants, five of which are completed but non-operative. Two of the three plants under construction have unresolved safety issues. Construction was deferred on another plant in 1985 due to a reduction in the forecasted growth in demand for electric energy in the region. There is no certainty that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will approve the return to service of all plants nor is there any certainty that the demand for electricity will be sufficient to justify the return to service or the completion of all nuclear power plants. During 1987, TVA sold 108 billion kilowatt hours of electricity for \$5.2 billion.

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**Electric Power:  
Issues Concerning  
Expansion of the Pacific  
Northwest-Southwest  
Intertie**

GAO/RCED-88-199, Sept. 14.

The Bonneville Power Administration and about 30 California utilities are planning to expand the alternating current portion of the electric power transmission intertie between the Pacific Northwest and California at a cost of \$883 million. Although Bonneville expects the overall net economic benefits of the proposed addition to California, the Northwest, and Canada to be substantial, further analysis is needed to clarify the relationship between the economic justification for Bonneville's investment in more than 800 mw of the proposed 1,600 mw addition and noneconomic considerations. The addition could make increased sales of Canadian power possible and Canada is deciding whether to increase further its efforts to export power. While Bonneville estimated that losses of salmon and trout related to intertie expansion would be under 3 percent, it made its estimates with a controversial computer model. Bonneville's estimates may be made more credible if it obtains an independent review of the model.

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## Natural Resources and Environment

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### California Crude Oil: An Analysis of Posted Prices and Fair Market Value

GAO/GGD-88-114, Sept. 8.

Both the Internal Revenue Service and the Minerals Management Service have studied the question of whether posted prices for California crude oil reflect its fair market value and have no plans to contest the use of posted prices for tax and royalty calculations. GAO's analysis did not refute or confirm the judgments reached by IRS and MMS. Although posted prices for oil in California appear to be lower than elsewhere, there are a number of possible explanations for this. For instance, it has been argued that the California oil market simply is different than oil markets in the rest of the United States because of its relative geographic isolation, a preponderance of low quality oil, and limited regulation of intrastate pipelines, which are large controlled by major oil companies.

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### Federal Land Management: Consideration of Proposed Alaska Land Exchanges Should Be Discontinued

GAO/RCED-88-179, Sept. 29.

The Department of the Interior has negotiated proposed land exchange agreements with six groups of Alaskan Native corporations. Under the proposed exchanges, the government would acquire lands now owned by the Native corporations that are within the boundaries of wildlife refuges in Alaska, and the corporations would acquire oil and gas rights in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that has potentially large oil and gas deposits. GAO believes that the proposed exchanges are not in the best interests of the government because (1) about three-fourths of the Native inholdings the government would acquire would provide only limited wildlife and habitat protection benefits; (2) the negotiated price the government would pay for the inholdings is six times their appraised fair market value; and (3) the actual values of the oil and gas tracts the corporations would acquire are unknown and the estimated values are highly uncertain because they are based on limited data and may be significantly higher or lower than the actual values.

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### **Boating and Fishing: Administration of the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund**

GAO/RCED-89-32BR, Oct. 26.

The Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund combines and expands funding for sport fish restoration and boating safety programs. The fund receives revenues from federal excise taxes levied on sport fishing equipment, estimated motorboat fuel sales, and import duties on fishing equipment, pleasure boats and yachts. Between 1985 and 1988, revenues grew from \$38 million to \$163 million. The Department of the Treasury made errors in estimating and accounting for monthly revenues to be transferred to the Sport Fish Restoration Account, producing wide discrepancies between preliminary and final 1986-88 apportionments to the states and affecting state planning and budgeting. The Fish and Wildlife Service experienced difficulties in apportioning Account funds to the states and in accurately calculating apportionments between freshwater and saltwater projects for each coastal state. Earlier GAO recommendations should be implemented.

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## **Agriculture**

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### **Food Prices: Changes Occurring in the Prices of Selected Food Products**

GAO/RCED-89-46FS, Oct. 31.

Concern has been expressed about changes in food prices at the farm, processor (manufacturer), and retail levels. GAO found that prices generally increased (1) at all levels of food marketing system in 1988; (2) more between June to August 1988 than they did during the same period in 1987; and (3) before the drought. Although agricultural commodity prices have increased this year, food processing and marketing costs are also significant. This fact sheet provides information on the 1988 monthly retail prices for selected items and on the 1987 and 1988 monthly percentage and cumulative price changes for these items.

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### **Farm Finance: Financial Condition of American Agriculture As of December 31, 1987**

Acc. No. 137080 (GAO/RCED-89-33BR), Oct. 18.

The overall financial condition of the nation's farmers and their lenders generally improved in 1987. However, federal outlays to support the nation's agricultural sector continued at a very high level during this period. In addition, the severe drought during 1988 has had a serious, adverse effect on certain segments of agriculture and may prolong the financial stress for many farmers. This report provides information on

how the (1) economic environment surrounding the farm sector improved, (2) financial position of the farm sector improved, and (3) financial stress of the farm finance sector lessened.

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**Commodity Certificates:  
Backlog of 200,000  
Unreconciled Certificates  
Affects Financial  
Reporting**

GAO/RCED-89-14, Oct. 25.

Certificates are reported as redeemed when there is no record of their issuance or reported as being redeemed twice, giving the potential for fraud. Redeemed certificates are put in an exception category when a discrepancy exists between issuance and redemption records. The Department of Agriculture has a backlog of redeemed commodity certificates which it has not reconciled to issuance records. Although some exceptions have been resolved, the number of certificates in the exception category has increased from over 170,000 in January 1988 to about 204,000 in April 1988, representing almost \$1.6 billion, which is the total of possible overstatements of \$982 million and understatements of \$584 million in the accounting for certificates. Agriculture has not identified the root causes of the backlog or developed a specific plan to address the remaining backlog of unresolved exceptions and minimize the occurrence of future exceptions. It needs to report that a material weakness exists, as required by the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982.

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**The H-2A Program:  
Protections for U.S.  
Farmworkers**

Acc. No. 137107 (GAO/PEMD-89-3), Oct. 21.

The H-2A program provides for nonimmigrant aliens to do temporary or seasonal agricultural work. The Department of Labor relies on a Department of Agriculture survey of farm labor wages to set a minimum flat hourly wage rate. This USDA survey is generally sound but has a potentially serious flaw: the precision of its estimates is unknown and thus potentially unreliable. As to the technical adequacy of the prevailing wage surveys for specific crop activities, some surveys included questionable practices that create potentially erroneous wage estimates. DOL could strengthen its modest oversight of the state agencies conducting the surveys. Its procedures give uncertain protection to the U.S. workers who respond to recruitment. However, in the tobacco growing area GAO examined, DOL's certificate of a labor shortage appears to have been accurate. GAO's extensive effort to validate the shortage revealed very limited interest in tobacco work by nearby U.S. workers.

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**Crop Insurance:  
FCIC Needs to Improve Its  
Oversight of Reinsured  
Companies**

GAO/RCED-89-10, Oct. 19.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as reinsurer over private companies that insure farmers against crop losses caused by natural disasters, pays for most of the losses experienced on all policies sold. Since 1980, FCIC has paid losses of almost \$2 billion on policies written and adjusted by reinsured companies. These reinsured companies are capturing an increasingly larger share of crop insurance sales—from 3 percent in 1981 to 83 percent in 1987. The conditions combine to underscore the urgency for FCIC management to get on top of the loss adjustment activities of reinsured companies. Assurance is needed that only valid and accurate payments are made. Too frequent occurrences of invalid and inaccurate crop insurance claims can only serve to undermine the viability and effectiveness of the program.

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**Commerce and  
Housing Credit**

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**Tax Policy:  
Preliminary Data on Tax-  
Exempt Bonds Used to  
Finance Housing for the  
Elderly**

GAO/GGD-89-7, Oct. 14.

The Internal Revenue Service cannot identify the volume of tax-exempt bonds issued on behalf of certain tax-exempt organizations to finance housing for the elderly. Also, IRS cannot easily administer Section 145 of the IRS Code which places a \$150 million volume limit on outstanding bonds issued on behalf of individual organizations. This report provides (1) information on the requirements for obtaining tax-exempt status and on rules governing tax-exempt bonds, (2) information on what IRS receives on tax-exempt organizations and tax-exempt bonds, (3) data on retirement housing financed with tax-exempt bonds, and (4) data on defaults of these types of bonds.

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**Telecommunications:  
Ohio Cable Television Rate  
Increases, 1986 To Present**

Acc. No. 136990 (GAO/RCED-88-236FS), Sept. 29.

On the average, 25 large cable companies serving subscribers in Ohio (1) increased basic service rates by 27 percent, (2) decreased Home Box Office rates by 2 percent, and (3) increased installation charges by 6



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percent. These 25 companies comprise 8 percent of Ohio's cable companies and together serve 1.1 million (about 59 percent) of Ohio's cable customers.

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**ADP Modernization:  
FCC's Automation  
Planning Is Inadequate**

GAO/IMTEC-88-51, Sept. 15.

The Federal Communication Commission's strategic automation planning process has flaws that increase the risk that the program may not support the agency's mission objectives of regulating interstate and foreign commerce via wire and radio communications. By not adhering to system development methodologies, FCC's best design for the Record Image Processing system may not be selected, user needs may not be met, and reduced costs and expected benefits may not be achieved.

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**Transportation**

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**Aviation Safety:  
Enhanced Requirements  
Can Improve Commuter  
Pilot Training**

GAO/RCED-88-218, Sept. 28.

At the same time that commuter airlines are flying more passengers, on more routes, in larger, more complex planes, they have been losing experienced pilots to major airlines. As a result, copilots are often upgraded to captain more rapidly than in the past, allowing less time for them to accumulate experience. Commuter regulations do not specify required minimum training hours or flight training requirements and statistics show pilots cited as a factor in 95 percent of commuter airline accidents in 1985, the most recent year data are available. The Federal Aviation Administration can improve commuter airline pilot training regulations by providing (1) guidance on minimum pilot training program requirements using standards such as pilot performance criteria or required training hours, (2) guidance on required flight training maneuvers and procedures, and (3) cockpit resource management training requirements, including crew coordination and pilot decision-making.

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### **Airline Scheduling: Airline Practices in Establishing and Maintaining Connecting Times**

GAO/RCED-88-207, Sept. 30.

Passenger complaints about missed airplane connections have grown. The increase has been in roughly the same proportion to the overall increase in complaints about all flight problems. During the past few years, the airlines changed their route systems in ways that place greater importance on scheduling and connections. However, there are no formal procedures for airlines to follow in determining minimum connecting times. The criteria used for setting a minimum time for connecting flights at an airport depend on whether the connections are between flights of the same airline (on-line) or between flights of different airlines (inter-line). For on-line connections, a carrier can set whatever time between flights it believes is a reasonable minimum, e.g., the time necessary to transfer baggage between planes parked at the two gates farthest apart. For inter-line connections, the airlines agree to a standard minimum time between arrivals and departures.

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### **Bridge Improvements: States Exercise Discretion in Selecting Projects Using Federal-Aid Funds**

GAO/RCED-89-8, Oct. 26.

As of December 1986, 220,000, or about 38 percent, of the nation's 576,000 inventoried bridges were either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete and eligible to receive federal funding under the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program. The HBRRP legislation allows states considerable flexibility when selecting bridges for replacement or rehabilitation once the Federal Highway Administration determines bridge eligibility on the basis of a sufficiency rating. GAO visited six states which believed that the rating itself does not adequately emphasize those factors—seasonal fluctuations in traffic flow and distinguishing between automobile and truck traffic—they consider important when selecting a bridge for replacement or rehabilitation. HBRRP apportionments for the six states in FY 1986 ranged from \$6 million to \$112 million. Total state contributions ranged from \$5 million to \$70 million.

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**Whistleblowers:  
Management of the  
Program to Protect  
Trucking Company  
Employees Against  
Reprisal**

GAO/GGD-88-123, Sept. 22.

The Occupation Safety and Health Administration has not devoted enough management attention to the whistleblower protection program for employees in the interstate motor vehicle industry. Under law, complaints from employees that they were disciplined, discharged, or discriminated against for refusing to violate, or for reporting that their employer violated, federal motor vehicle safety regulations must be investigated. OSHA did not investigate and issue findings on 56 percent (229 of 406) of the whistleblower cases in 1986 and the first 8 months of FY 1987 within the 60 days required by law. The agency is developing a system that will provide accurate and up-to-date information on the current status of whistleblower cases. It should share its information with the Department of Transportation so that violators of motor vehicle regulations are identified and penalties are properly imposed.

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**Coast Guard:  
Decision to Phase Out  
Curtis Bay Yard Is  
Inadequately Supported**

GAO/RCED-89-29, Oct. 7.

The Coast Guard has not adequately supported its decision to close the industrial operations at Curtis Bay Yard. Specifically, its savings estimate is optimistic, the intangible benefits of retaining the only major shipbuilding and repair facility under Coast Guard control have not been weighted against the estimated savings, and its estimate of Yard capital improvement costs that will be avoided is imprecise and may be overstated. The Coast Guard's phaseout implementation plan for the Yard should include new and better cost estimates.

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**Social Services**

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**Equal Employment  
Opportunity: EEOC and  
State Agencies Did Not  
Fully Investigate  
Discrimination Charges**

Acc. No. 137043 (GAO/HRD-89-11), Oct. 11.

GAO reviewed charges that no evidence of discrimination was uncovered by six Equal Employment Opportunity commission district offices and five state agencies from January through March 1987 and found that (1) 41 to 82 percent of the charges closed by the district offices were not fully investigated and (2) 40 to 87 percent of charges closed by the state agencies were not fully investigated. Factors that may have contributed to less than full investigations included a perception that EEOC was more interested in reducing the large inventory of charges than in performing

full investigations, disagreement on EEOC's full-investigation requirements, and inadequate EEOC monitoring of state agencies' charge investigations. Substantial changes may be needed to resolve EEOC's difficulty in making determinations on a large workload.

### Summer Youth Jobs Program: Congressional Action Has Increased Emphasis on Remedial Education

GAO/HRD-88-118, Sept. 30.

Because disadvantaged youths continue to have deficiencies in reading, writing, and mathematics, they have difficulty in getting and holding jobs that will lift them out of poverty. To address these problems, the Congress amended the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program which expanded the use of remedial education. The number of participants more than doubled in 1987 and the total funds spent on remediation increased by 73 percent. Sixty percent of administrators believe that remediation improved their summer programs but because of various program goals and differing evaluation methods, GAO could not determine the overall effectiveness of enhanced remediation. Local officials had anticipated that adding remedial education would require reductions in the number of youth served, the average hours of work experience given each youth, or the number of worksites in the programs. Although such reductions were reported, they were less frequent than had been anticipated. The overall decrease in summer program funding likely also played a significant role.

## Health

### Parental Leave: Estimated Cost of Revised Parental and Medical Leave Act Proposal

Acc. No. 136997 (GAO/HRD-88-132), Sept. 27.

The Parental and Medical Leave Act proposal would cover employees working in firms with 50 or more workers who had been with the firm at least a year and had worked 1,000 or more hours during the previous 12-month period. Employees would be permitted 10 weeks of unpaid leave over a 2-year period upon the birth, adoption, or serious illness of a child and 10 weeks for personal illness. The cost of this proposal to employers will be less than \$147 million annually. This represents the cost to employers for the continuation of health insurance coverage for employees on unpaid leave. The actual cost of this legislation is likely to be less when all existing coverage is factored out of the estimate.

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**FDA's Reviews of New  
Drugs:  
Changes Needed in Process  
for Reviewing and  
Reporting on Clinical  
Studies**

GAO/HRD-88-100, Sept. 12.

The Food and Drug Administration's computerized listings of review boards and laboratories involved in studies supporting new drug applications are adequate for scheduling inspections of these entities. The Division of Scientific Investigations reviews at least two important clinical studies supporting each new drug application submitted to FDA. The number actually reviewed varies, however. But generally, no evidence exists that FDA officials who determine new drug safety and efficacy consider the results of these reviews and the Division's recommendations, as FDA policy requires. Reviews of clinical studies supporting new drug applications often lag; of 190 reviews scheduled for 41 new drugs GAO examined, less than half were done within 12 months after the application was submitted. FDA has no timeframes for these reviews.

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**ADP Systems:  
FDA Can Reduce  
Development Risks for Its  
Import Information  
System**

GAO/IMTEC-88-42, Sept. 30.

The Food and Drug Administration is developing an automated Import Support and Information System to assist its staff and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its import operations. The basic system will track products, maintain an historical data base, and provide office automation capabilities. However, in developing its plans for ISIS, FDA had not followed some important automated systems development practices required by the Department of Health and Human Services that will enable the agency to (1) competitively procure hardware and software that will achieve its functional requirements, (2) design and implement a system that will meet its interface requirements, and (3) select the most appropriate system design to achieve its mission. HHS should take steps to reduce the risk that ISIS may not satisfy mission needs.

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**Income Security**

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**ADP Systems:  
Status of SSA's  
Modernization Efforts**

GAO/IMTEC-88-56, Sept. 29.

The Social Security Administration has scaled back its efforts in software redesign and data base integration areas; it has made progress in completing the scaled-back projects, scheduled major portions of some

projects for completion by 1990 and others for later years; and it is reassessing its future needs and approaches to achieving other systems modernization plan software redesign and data base integration objectives. SSA has also developed a long-range strategic planning process consisting of three parallel efforts to guide its operations in the future: planning for 18 new projects, planning for 8 interdependent projects, and evaluating how to implement both the remaining SMP activities and the strategic plan activities. Until the three parallel planning efforts are underway, SSA must rely on an interim operational ADP plan and until problems identified with this plan are addressed, SSA has no assurance that its ADP initiatives over the next 2 years will be executed as effectively and efficiently as possible. Further, until the planning activities supporting the agency-wide strategic plan are further developed, it is difficult to determine what priority and resource levels should be devoted to completing the SMP projects, as well as the new initiatives.

### **Social Security Disability: Implementing the Medical Improvement Review Standard**

GAO/HRD-89-108BR, Sept. 30.

Congress passed a law in 1984 requiring, with certain exceptions, that medical improvement be shown before terminating someone's Social Security disability benefits. GAO's observations were that the (1) Social Security Administration's regulations implementing the standard are consistent with the law, (2) disability determination services administrators understand the standard and have had little difficulty applying it, (3) standard has reduced the rate of benefit terminations and the appeal rate for terminations, and (4) standard as currently applied appears to have reduced the chances of benefit terminations as a result of improper and arbitrary decisions. SSA and disability determination services have generally implemented the medical improvement standard as Congress intended.

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## Administration of Justice

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### Border Control: Drug Interdiction and Related Activities Along the Southwestern U.S. Border

GAO/GGD-88-124FS, Sept. 12.

Operation Alliance is an ongoing multiagency effort to interdict drugs and other contraband smuggled across the southwestern border. GAO, however, could not distinguish this activity from other existing law enforcement activities along the border. Participating federal agencies support Operation Alliance through their normal operating budgets, which do not specifically identify personnel, equipment, or expenditures associated with Operation Alliance. Similarly, drug seizures cannot be separately attributed to the operation.

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### Employee Drug Testing: Regulation of Drug Testing Laboratories

GAO/GGD-88-127FS, Sept. 2.

GAO surveyed all 50 states on the nature of laws, regulations, and other legally enforceable provisions they have in effect to govern laboratories that do applicant and employee drug testing. Results showed that there is no uniform nationwide regulation but laboratories doing employee drug testing are (1) controlled in 11 states through statutes and regulations that are specific to employee drug testing, (2) controlled in 15 states through general medical or clinical laboratory statutes and regulations that do not include specific drug testing requirements, and (3) not controlled in 24 states. The absence of statutes and regulations in the 24 states does not mean that all laboratories doing drug testing in those states are free from controls. Laboratories in any state can be covered by federal controls; voluntarily adhere to standards prescribed by various professional associations; and be indirectly affected by state labor laws.

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### Computer Systems: Overview of Federal Systems for Processing Aliens Seeking U.S. Entry

GAO/IMTEC-88-55BR, Sept. 9.

This report provides information on automated systems being used by the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Customs Service for processing aliens seeking entry into the United States. The three systems share the purpose of screening out certain individuals whose presence in this country would be undesirable.

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The costs of INS' lookout system for FY 1987 amounted to \$2.8 million. Projected costs for Customs' FY 1988 was \$8.3 million. Costs for State's automated data processing system are included in various program activity budgets and are not separately identified by system.

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**Prison Boot Camps:  
Too Early to Measure  
Effectiveness**

GAO/GGD-88-125BR, Sept. 9.

Military-style boot camp prisons being operated in several states as an alternative to traditional prisons provide a highly regimented program involving strict discipline, physical training, hard labor, and some drill and ceremony, resembling aspects of military basic training. The programs are relatively new and it is too early to tell whether they will offset prison overcrowding, reduce prison costs, or recidivism. Officials have not yet endorsed boot camp programs for federal prisoners. The Justice Department and at least three states have ongoing or planned studies and evaluations scheduled for completion in the next few years that should provide more information for making decisions about the camps' effectiveness and their appropriateness for federal offenders.

**Administrative Law  
Judges:  
Appointment of Women  
and Social Security  
Administration Staff  
Attorneys**

GAO/GGD-89-5, Oct. 19.

Of nearly 1,000 administrative law judges employed by the federal government in July 1988, 40 were women. The Social Security Administration employed about 650 ALJs and hired 84 of the last 94 ALJs appointed from Office of Personnel Management registers as of July 1988. One of the 94 appointees was a woman and two were former SSA staff attorneys. Male veterans have dominated the ALJ appointments because of veterans' preference rules. OPM believes opportunities for women and SSA staff attorneys becoming ALJs are improving. On the other hand, OPM expects keen competition for a relatively few available ALJ positions. Factors such as veterans' preference and the below average scores of the 1987 staff attorney applicants on OPM's evaluation of their legal experience will continue to hinder the competitive status of women and SSA staff attorneys.



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## General Government

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### Budget Issues: Trust Funds and Their Relationship to the Federal Budget

GAO/AFMD-88-55, Sept. 30.

Concern has been raised over the budget status of trust funds, particularly the technical and policy implications raised by the number of bills and amendments that have been introduced to remove certain trust funds from the budget. GAO found that in FY 1987, the 165 on-budget and 2 off-budget trust funds had gross receipts of \$465 billion (46 percent of the government's gross receipts) and gross outlays of \$392 billion. Accumulated balances totaled \$450 billion. GAO also found that most trust fund balances are not cash set aside in the Treasury or bank accounts, but rather are invested in Treasury securities; that the current unified budget masks the effect of trust fund surpluses upon the budget's totals because it focuses on a single surplus or deficit total; and that trust fund receipts are distinguished from other receipts in the budget by being legally dedicated to financing accounts that are statutorily designated as "trust funds."

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### Managing IRS: Actions Needed to Assure Quality Service in the Future

Acc. No. 137064 (GAO/GGD-89-1), Oct. 14.

The Internal Revenue Service faces a number of critical management challenges that have previously led to major problems and, if not forthrightly confronted, could seriously erode its future ability to adequately serve the public and enforce our Nation's tax laws. The most pressing challenges are to better plan and direct its information systems modernization effort; address the deterioration in its ability to attract and retain a quality workforce and leadership cadre; strengthen management of financial systems to resolve significant internal control problems; and ensure more rigorous evaluation of field operations to improve uneven performance and ensure uniform and equitable treatment for all taxpayers.

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### Banking: Government Check Cashing Issues

GAO/GGD-89-12, Oct. 7.

Banking institutions in urban areas appear to be less likely than those in rural areas to cash nondepositor government checks. Check-cashing centers will cash them for a fee, which consumer groups often view as excessive; grocery and other stores will also cash checks, although they

may charge a fee or require a minimum purchase. According to the latest Bureau of the Census data, a majority of nondepositor families had estimated annual incomes under \$10,000, and most family heads had 12 years of education or less. The data also showed that of nondepositor families receiving government checks, the three most common types of checks were for Social Security, Aid to Families With Dependent Children, and Supplemental Security Income benefits. Some federal, state, and local governmental units have taken steps to improve recipients' access to cash or other benefits and/or to lower their costs, including use of electronic funds transfer technology.

**Tax Administration:  
Availability and  
Completeness of Returns  
for Tax-Exempt  
Organizations**

GAO/GGD-88-128, Sept. 30.

Most tax-exempt organizations with gross receipts in excess of \$25,000 are required to file a Form 990 with the Internal Revenue Service. The form provides information concerning the organizations' activities, their sources and uses of funds, and how they use their contributions. GAO analyzed 450 sample Form 990 returns and found that IRS could usually locate and provide a requested return if the name the organization used to obtain tax-exempt status was provided. GAO also found that almost half of the Form 990 returns were missing supporting schedules, such as for investments of payments to affiliates, required by filing instructions and needed for public inspection and tax administration purposes. Even with the schedules missing, most of the sample Form 990 returns were considered complete under IRS' Incomplete Returns Program criteria.

**Federal Advisory  
Committee Act:  
General Services  
Administration's  
Management of Advisory  
Committee Activities**

The General Services Administration has focused its attention on preparing the President's annual reports to Congress and issuing guidance to departments and agencies. It has not carried out its other responsibilities under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. It has not ensured that advisory committees were properly established, that each committee was reviewed annually, and that reports on Presidential advisory committees' recommendations were prepared for Congress. GSA officials attribute the shortcomings to limited staff capability and management inattention.

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**Ethics:  
Office of Government  
Ethics' Policy  
Development Role**

Acc. No. 136992 (GAO/GGD-89-3), Oct. 5.

The Office of Government Ethics has made significant progress in implementing the Ethics Act, especially in providing training and counseling services, assessing agency ethics programs, and reviewing financial disclosure reports. However, OGE needs to issue regulations on confidential financial reporting; evaluate, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, the need for changes to ethics laws; and better publicize OGE's opinions interpreting conflict of interest laws and regulations.

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**Government Office Space:  
GSA Considers Federal  
Building Construction in  
Salem, Oregon, a Low  
Priority**

GAO/GGD-88-133FS, Sept. 28.

The General Services Administration has no plans to construct a federal building in Salem, Oregon because such construction would not be cost-effective for the government, according to GSA officials. GSA cites two primary reasons for placing low priority on the construction. First, the amount of space GSA leases in Salem has declined since 1981 and all federal agencies in Salem that rely on GSA for their office needs are currently consolidated in one building at a rental rate that is too low to support constructing replacement space. Second, because capital investment funds are allocated to those projects offering the highest savings for the government on a national basis, the declining space needs and low rental costs in Salem make it a low priority relative to projects that will replace more expensive leased space in other localities.

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**Federal Workforce:  
Federal Employees'  
Compensation Act Cost  
Growth and Workplace  
Safety**

GAO/GGD-89-4, Oct. 20.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act allows for compensating federal employees who become injured or disabled on the job. From 1979 to 1987, annual FECA costs increased from about \$603 million to \$1,070 million. As the Department of Labor reduced case backlogs, large retroactive benefit payments accounted for much of the real cost growth. Lump sum payments could have been a cause for some of the real increase. Year-to-year variations in these payments would affect any analysis of real cost growth, but Labor had no data on the total amount of these payments. Federal agencies are using a wide range of methods to contain the cost of the FECA program, including rehabilitating and rehiring injured employees and improving workplace safety. The incidence rate of work-related injuries and disabilities in the federal workplace declined about 32 percent from 1979 to 1987.

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**Federal Employees:  
Appointees Converted to  
Career Positions, April  
Through June 1988**

GAO/GGD-88-131FS, Sept. 30.

For April through June 1988, 32 agencies reported that they had not appointed any noncareer employees to career positions. The remaining 28 agencies reported 70 conversions, with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reporting 10, the largest number of conversions. Fifty-six of the 70 conversions were competitive appointments, and 14 were noncompetitive.

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**Interagency Agreements:  
Fiscal Year 1988  
Agreements at Selected  
Agencies Were Proper**

GAO/AFMD-88-72, Sept. 28.

Government agencies use interagency agreements extensively to conduct a wide variety of operations, from renting space to purchasing equipment. GAO looked at 234 interagency agreements, totaling about \$90 million, at eight selected agencies and their components. Since interagency agreements involve the transfer of funds in exchange for goods and services, agencies must follow legal and administrative requirements. At the Department of the Treasury, the Postal Service, the General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and their components, all internal control procedures were in place and worked as intended. The interagency agreements that GAO looked at were conducted properly.

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**Congressional  
Testimony by GAO  
Officials**

Budgetary Implications of the Savings and Loan Crisis, by Frederick D. Wolf, Accounting and Financial Management Division, before the Senate Committee on the Budget, Oct. 5. GAO/T-AFMD-88-19.

Price Changes in Selected Agricultural Commodities and Foods, by John W. Harman, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Oct. 5. GAO/T-RCED-89-1. Acc. No. 136987.

State Department's Management of Real Property, by Frank C. Conahan, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, House Committee on Government Operations, Oct. 5. GAO/T-NSIAD-89-1. Acc. No. 136984.

GAO's Study of Overseas Department of Defense Dependents' Schools, by William J. Gainer, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee

on Military Personnel and Compensation, House Committee on Armed Services, Oct. 5. GAO/T-HRD-89-1. Acc. No. 136996.

Federal Advisory Committees: GSA's Management Oversight and GAO Comments on Proposed Legislative Amendments (S.2721), by Richard L. Fogel, General Government Division, before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Oct. 5. GAO/T-GGD-89-1. Acc. No. 137013.

Commodity Credit Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs, by Allan I. Mendelowitz, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Tobacco and Peanuts, House Committee on Agriculture, Oct. 6. GAO/T-NSIAD-89-2.

DOE's Foreign Visitor Program Has Major Weaknesses, by Keith O. Fultz, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Oct. 11. GAO/T-RCED-89-2. Acc. No. 137015. Acc. No. 137063.



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- ☐ Defense Budget:  
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- ☐ Strategic Bombers:  
B-1B Maintenance Problems Impede Its Operations GAO/NSIAD-89-15, Oct. 24.
- ☐ Close Air Support:  
Status of the Air Force's Efforts to Replace the A-10 Aircraft GAO/NSIAD-88-211, Sept. 2.
- ☐ Close Air Support:  
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- ☐ Contract Pricing:  
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- ☐ Army Disposal:  
Construction Equipment Prematurely Disposed of in Europe GAO/NSIAD-88-77, Sept. 20.
- ☐ Army Procurement:  
Procurement of a Newly Designed Steam Cleaner is Premature Acc. No. 137093 (GAO/NSIAD-89-1), Oct. 19.
- ☐ Army Procurement:  
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- ☐ ADP Budget:  
Defense Logistics Agency's Automated Information Systems Budget Request GAO/IMTEC-88-50BR, Sept. 23.
- ☐ Toxic Substances:  
PCB Spill at the Guam Naval Power Generating Plant GAO/NSIAD-88-217, Sept. 22.

☐ Military Family Housing:  
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☐ Nuclear Waste:  
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☐ Nuclear Health and Safety:  
DOE's Management and Funding of Environment, Safety, and Health Programs GAO/RCED-88-227FS, Sept. 23.

☐ Nuclear Health and Safety:  
DOE Needs to Take Further Actions to Ensure Safe Transportation of Radioactive Materials GAO/RCED-88-195, Sept. 27.

☐ Energy Management:  
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☐ Synthetic Fuels:  
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☐ Financial Audit:  
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☐ The H-2A Program:  
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☐ ADP Modernization:  
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□ Price Changes in Selected Agricultural Commodities and Foods, Oct. 5. GAO/T-RCED-89-1. Acc. No. 136987.

□ State Department's Management of Real Property, Oct. 5. GAO/T-NSIAD-89-1. Acc. No. 136984.

□ GAO's Study of Overseas Department of Defense Dependents' Schools, Oct. 5. GAO/T-HRD-89-1. Acc. No. 136996.

□ Federal Advisory Committees: GSA's Management Oversight and GAO Comments on Proposed Legislative Amendments (S.2721), Oct. 5. GAO/T-GGD-89-1. Acc. No. 137013.

□ Commodity Credit Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs, Oct. 6. GAO/T-NSIAD-89-2.

□ DOE's Foreign Visitor Program Has Major Weaknesses, Oct. 11. GAO/T-RCED-89-2. Acc. No. 137015. Acc. No. 137063.



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